

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
SHELBY M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook.
For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HARLOW,
of Tazewell.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
of Washington.
For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of St. Clair.
For Attorney General,
JAMES K. EDGALL,
of Len.

ROSCOE CONKLING AND HIS CHAMBERS.

Last Monday's New York *Herald* contained a lengthy interview with Mr. A. B. Cornell, chairman of the New York republican state committee, and one of the delegates-at-large to the Cincinnati convention, concerning political prospects, and particularly as regarded Mr. Conkling's claims. He stated that Mr. Conkling's friends "count upon the positive strength of more than 250 delegates, representing in whole or in part about 30 states." He declared Mr. Conkling "the strongest possible candidate for the state of New York," and, referring to the opposition of the Union League Club, said "The Union League Club is not a political body. While it is undoubtedly true that a majority of its members are republicans, it contains a considerable percentage of democrats, and quite a number of Greeley republicans. The republican members of the club are the personal friends and daily associates of Mr. Evarts, Gov. Morgan, and Gov. Fish, all of whom have been mentioned as possible candidates. I have no doubt, therefore, that very many of the members of the club would prefer one of these gentlemen as a candidate, but if Mr. Conkling is nominated by the republican party the republican members of the Union League Club will support him cordially." He thought Mr. Blaine would not be a strong candidate in New York. "His nomination would not be pleasing to the great bulk of the republicans. He is too much of a favorite with the active enemies of the party."

DANIEL DREW recently testified in court that he had never kept any books but had always trusted his business to his brokers, never even looking over their statements, or even keeping a check book. He adhered to the style of doing business which he first adopted as a drayman. He and his partner used to put their money into a "wad" to buy cattle with. The one who acted as buyer carried the "wad." Each put in what he received and took out what he spent, and, after several years they divided the "wad" equally. Uncle Daniel carried this system into Wall street and the "wad" disappeared. The wonder is, that he didn't fail years ago instead of making a fortune and then losing it.

It is gratifying to observe that every year the material condition of the South grows better and better. From every State comes cheering accounts of the crops. In many states such promising crops have not been seen in years, and, in all, the prospect is better than in any other year since the war. The last cotton crop, being marketed, has already reached to \$8,200,000, bales and will probably reach \$4,500,000. There has been an increase of 500,000 bales over the preceding year. This does not look like extreme poverty.

THE new Sultan enters upon his reign with the announcement that he will abolish the Seraglio. This institution cost the late Sultan \$5,000,000 per annum. The 1,200 ladies who resided in the harem required several thousand persons to look after their health and comfort, including fifty doctors and one hundred physicians. If the new Sultan shall remain the husband of one wife, he will be the improvement upon his uncle in the way of economy.

THE Centennial Exposition is a standing monument to the valor and patriotism of those who saved the Republic, and thus made possible the celebration of our hundredth anniversary. Nor should the party that framed the measures which led to success be lost sight of in contemplating the grandeur of the Centennial Exhibition.

A splendid Desk and Book-case for an office, for sale cheap, at Asbury's. May 10 dft.

CENTENNIAL CURIOSITIES.

Two notable women now in Philadelphia are mentioned at length in the *Press*. One of them runs the steam engine in the women's pavilion which works four rooms and a printing press. Thoreau says "The Press, in a light brown, neatly trimmed dress, really dainty in its delicate texture, and as smooth and clean as though the wearer were a flower girl, could be seen a young, medium sized lady, whose regular features, intelligent conversation and refined manner, proclaimed at once the presence of a daughter of American nobleness and culture. The steam engine with its undeniably heat and imaginary dust and smoke, together with its palpable noise, was here in all its blackness and power, but in the place of the average engine tender, with his dusky skin, matted hair and dirty blue overalls, was to be seen a lady who could have passed directly from the engine house into a drawing room, and graced the occasion to perfection without change of dress or manner. In a conversation Miss Allison said that she had been brought up in a little place near St. Catharines, in Ontario, and that from a child she had been a lover of machinery and spent much of her time in the large saw and grist mills which her father then owned. These were run by engines of from 100 to 450 horse power, and though she sometimes pretended to run for an hour or two she did not think any lady would have sufficient strength to perform the work of managing such monsters. In answer to a question relative to the possibility of women running engines as a regular business, she stated that there were thousands of small engines in use in various parts of the country, and that there was no reason whatever why women should not be employed to manage them. The work was less tedious than almost any of the usual vocations adopted by woman, and an engine required far less attention than any woman gives daily to a child under her care. For her part, she said that though this was her first practical or personal experience she found it less tiresome than any other work she had been called upon to perform since adverse fortune had made it necessary to her to earn her living. In addition to the fact that the father of the lady owned large mills in which she spent much of her time, she received a thorough scientific education and learned much from her brother, who had made engineering a profession. She learned the method of operating the engine used at the women's pavilion in a few moments, and now does all the work, from starting the fire in the morning to blowing steam at night. Another lady whose natural ability has taken an entirely different, yet equally effective direction, is Mrs. Maxwell, of Bolder, Colorado. She early acquired a taste for hunting, and as she had every opportunity of gratifying this desire she soon became an excellent marksman. She roamed the forests about her home, some of the time in company with her husband, but more often alone, and in the last ten years has shot and killed over four hundred wild animals. She has saved about two hundred of the finest specimens, and these will be exhibited in the Colorado building. During these ten years in which Mrs. Maxwell has been acting the role of the mighty hunter, she has raised a family of children and attended to her household duties with assistance. In appearance she is small but of lithe form, and has the peculiar half nervous, half stolid organization which indicates a combination of activity, strength and intrepidity. She has dark hair, an intellectual forehead, clear, piercing gray eyes, a small but firm mouth, and a delicate womanly chin. Her age is thirty-five, but she looks ten years younger.

A BRIDE'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

A Washington correspondent writes: On Friday I called on the president and while talking with him Col. Glegg who was a sergeant in Grant's company in the Mexican War, and who is a friend of mine, brought in a bride and groom who are doing Washington on their wedding trip. They are a nephew and niece of ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and were very cordially received by the president. The bride, who is from the interior of Pennsylvania, is quite young and had scarcely been beyond her father's farm fence, but now she was out and enjoying life. She very naively told the president as she shook his hand that "she told her ma she was going to see him, but she was afraid he would not speak to her." The president laughed heartily and enjoyed the chatter of the young lady very much. She told him she did not care to see him because he was president, but because he had been a great general. When we left, just as we passed out of the door, turning to me she said: "What a jolly old fellow he is—won't I tell the girls about him?"

Bon Hill voted with the Republicans in favor of Blaine's resolution on Monday, and in commenting upon the debate, said: "I have been abused and vilified for not coming out of my contest with Mr. Blaine during the amnest debate with colors flying. I fail to see that either of my two Democratic friends who encouraged Mr. Blaine to day have achieved much credit or glory, or made presidential candidates of themselves."

THE New York Tribune says of Mr. Blaine's falsehoods: "So far as they have totally failed to amuse him. The consequence is that he goes into the Cincinnati convention the only candidate who has been already tried in the furnace as by fire and has come out unscathed. The bitterness of the opposition to him has strengthened him."

FOOD AS MEDICINE.

Dr. Hall relates the case of a man who was cured of his biliousness by going without his supper and drinking freely of lemonade. Every morning, says the doctor, this patient arose with a wonderful sense of rest and refreshment, and feeling as though the blood had been literally washed, cleansed and cooled by the lemonade and the fast. His theory is that food can be used for a remedy for many diseases successfully. As an example, he cures spitting of blood by the use of salt, epilepsy by watercress, kidney affection by celery, poison, olive or sweet oil, erysipelas, pounded cranberries applied to the part affected, hydrocephalus, onions, etc. So the way to keep in good health is to know what to eat—not what medicine to take.

The Washington *Republican* says "The cablegram from Chesebrough against General Schenck was instantly admitted as evidence against the latter. The cablegram from Caldwell in favor of ex-Speaker Blaine was suppressed. It seems that in the eyes of the ex-Confederate house it makes much difference whose ox is being gored. And Mr. Knott has the impudence to say that Caldwell's telegram was not sworn to."

But Mr. Knott was in a tight place, and had to get through a knot-hole, as it were—that is to say, the place of exit was not large. The fact that the telegram was not sworn to was all the chance he had. —*Cin. Commercial.*

THE New York *World* on the Mulligan story: "Mulligan is a much more brilliant sensationalist in his way than Harvey, and it is to be hoped for his own sake, if not for Mr. Blaine's that he may turn out to have a little more character. But on the face of it, common fairness requires us to say that his tale is rather highly colored, and that people who, having been private secretaries, flavor out into public accusers, must not be expected to be received with open arms by honorable men, however sure they may be of being received with open mouths by the multitude."

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, while disliking Blaine none the less, dislikes Mulligan, and says: "Mr. Mulligan, the witness, who for many years had confidential business relations with Mr. Blaine, and has now turned against him, takes a highly honorable view of the sanctity of private letters. He says: 'A public man has no private letters.' Ergo, he has the right to publish any letters he ever received from Mr. Blaine, although having no relation to any public affairs. Mr. Mulligan is a high-toned specimen."

THE New York *World* thinks: "The Chicago Tribune gives daily indications that it will begin to talk Democratically after the Cincinnati Convention in case that body fails to do certain things and the other party does them."

FRIENDS of Secretary Bristow should remember that although he has an unimpeachable character, and would make a strong presidential candidate, they have no right to abuse everybody else that is a probable rival for the nomination.

THE credit due the Republican party for good management of national affairs was never more clearly shown than in the light of present Democratic mismanagement. As scandal-mongers the Democrats of the House may be a success, but as legislators they have proven a sad failure.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative Hale appeared in behalf of Blaine before the sub-judiciary committee.

Green resumed his testimony, saying the entire history of the Kansas Pacific road was a matter of record in the Supreme court at Washington, and at the request of Hale the record was put into the case. Witness continued, and said the records show that a Mr. Blaine received \$250,000 of construction bonds placed in the hands of J. B. Stewart by Thos. C. Durand. This Blaine finally appeared in the record as James Blaine, never James G. Blaine. The passage of the act of July 2, 1864, was effected by Stewart, who claimed that it brought \$5,700,000 to the road, which, however, resisted Stewart's claim on the ground that it was for lobby purposes, and therefore immoral. Witness had no knowledge of himself that Blaine had any connection with the road, Stewart's claim being resisted on the ground of immorality. Witness told Stewart, I was afraid of that, and didn't like the looks of Congressman Blaine's name in connection with it. This conversation took place while Blaine was in congress. Witness had no distinct recollection that Stewart ever specified or said to him that Blaine was in it. He never explained why one paper alluded to Blaine and the other to James Blaine. Stewart always spoke of the person as Hon. Mr. Blaine and James Blaine. Witness always spoke of him as Congressman or Speaker Blaine. Recently he gave the details of the disposition of the Kansas Pacific bonds for Stewart. Witness showed from the records that George Francis Train and his wife obtained five hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying, and about a million dollars worth went into the hands of other persons for services of the same kind. Such lobbying was a swindle on the government.

In the afternoon Green gave the details of the disposition of the Kansas Pacific bonds for Stewart. Witness showed from the records that George Francis Train and his wife obtained five hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying, and about a million dollars worth went into the hands of other persons for services of the same kind. Such lobbying was a swindle on the government. Adjourned.

A Full Line of fly nets, all colors, at prices very low, at J. G. Starr & Son's. June 8 dft.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BLAINE.

Kansas Pacific Bond Question.

COURT RECORDS IN EVIDENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Mr. Mitchell moved to take up the resolution reported by the elections committee, to pay Pinchback the compensation and mileage of senator from Louisiana, from the time for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest.

Several senators on the democratic side objected, and the yeas and nays being called the motion to take up was rejected, yeas 17, nays 19. Mr. Christian voted nay with the democrats.

The senate bill to authorize the increase of army officers detailed throughout the country to teach military tactics, with an amendment making the number 30 instead of 20, passed.

After the morning hour, the silver

bill was taken up, and Morrill (Vermont) opposed it, as reported by the committee on finance.

After a long debate, the bill was postponed until Tuesday, the 20th inst. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The post route bill, and bill to prevent straw bids passed.

Mr. Knott from the judiciary committee, reported bill prescribing oaths to be taken by grand and petit jurors in the United States courts. In the course of the discussion, it was explained that this law proposed to repeal the iron-clad oath, and attention was called to the fact that under this bill, conspirators could sit on trial of co-conspirators, and members of the whistling ring on the grand and petit juries.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

Mr. Lord took the floor to call up the Geneva award bill but yielded to Blaine in relation to a motion which he made, yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the testimony taken before the judiciary committee was ordered printed.

He wanted to have embodied in the proceedings the disputed received by Knott from J. H. Caldwell, in London; also what took place in the committee, yesterday.

Mr. Hunton said he had no sort of objection to that.

Objection, however, was made by Southard, and after disposing of matters of minor importance, Tarbox rose to a matter of personal privilege.

Mr. Tarbox said, though the question of what Mr. Blaine might think, was as immaterial to himself as to the public, and though he did not care to convince Blaine, yet to vindicate his own good fame, it was proper that the house and country should know some facts.

After the conspicuous, not so ostentatious championship of inviolability of private correspondence, the gentleman from Maine, he (Tarbox) was surprised that a private communication of his to the gentleman's colleague, Frye, made in a courteous and obliging spirit, was made use of by him in manner entirely uncalled for, and of vulgar impertinence, by the laws laid down by that gentleman, that conversation was his [Tarbox's] private property. [Laughter on the democratic side.] Tarbox then related how, when he had first offered his resolution, it was objected to, and he had given notice that he would offer it on the following Monday. How he had been waited on by Frye, in regard to it, and how he had said to that gentleman, that the investigation proposed by his resolution, would not involve Blaine's integrity, and how Frye had stated to him, that for reasons he did not like to explain, he preferred that the resolution should not be offered until the following Tuesday or Wednesday; and that the republican side would not object.

Afterwards Frye had come to his desk and asked for the privilege of examining the resolution, and having got it, he retired with it, for what purpose he (Tarbox) did not know, except from what he inferred from subsequent events, and then he returned it to him with the statement that he withdrew all objections to his presenting it at that time.

The history of his (Tarbox's) relation to the resolution was, that he had meant by it just what appeared on its face, and nothing more. He had spoken with entire frankness to the gentleman from Maine (Frye). He did not suppose that he was doing the gentleman (Blaine) an ill service, when he set that inquest on foot, or that the gentleman would set it aside.

As a man of integrity, who had no stains to hide, he thought that the gentleman would desire it as much as he had desired the credit mobilier investigation, which he had, himself, put in motion.

However, later revelations had influenced his (Tarbox) judgment. He had not anticipated it when he offered the resolution, that the inquest would involve Blaine. He knew, but slightly of Caldwell, and had not intended to hit Blaine. If he had known what he knew now, he might have agreed with Blaine as to whom the resolution would

hit. Tarbox proceeded to disprove Blaine's objection that this was a persecution, and said it was his political friends Morrison, Robbins, Fisher, and others, who instigated and wished for the investigation. He asked, was there any evidence of partisan malice or any diabolical scheme to ruin the personal character or political aspirations of the gentleman from Maine? From what democratic source in this country had any charge originated touching the integrity of the gentleman from Maine? No such thing could be discovered anywhere. This was his own accusation, not that of his political enemies. The real question was, whether there was a possible cause for investigation. The history of public rumors was known to the country and to the world. The connection of the gentleman from Maine with those public rumors was equally known to the country. There was no circumstance connected with the investigation which, in the slightest degree pointed to it as of partisan origin but precisely the contrary, was confirmed by every circumstance connected with it. He had protested to Hunton that the investigation should not be a persecution in any sense. It had originated, not maliciously or from men of doubtful union record, but from a man who served in the union army, not by substitute alone.

Mr. Frye said the remarks of Tarbox as to the sacredness of the conversation were rudely at variance with that gentleman's own conduct in reference to a speech made by Blaine some months ago. That he said was a printed speech one copy of which had been taken from the possession of his colleague or the printer's, and he had learned that while his colleague was making his speech, that printed copy, so surreptitiously taken, was in the possession of the gentleman.

Mr. Tarbox said he did not know with what he was charged or what Frye intimated, but supposed that it was that he, by some improper means, obtained possession of Blaine's speech and made some improper use of it. He had only to say that what he (Frye) stated was utterly untrue. After the clamor occasioned by this remark subsided, Tarbox disclaimed charging Frye with intended insult, but supposed Frye spoke from rumor.

Blaine—I never supposed that the occasion should arrive when I should desire or be induced to state that transaction to the house. Before I left my home last autumn, to resume my public duties here, I did, as many other gentlemen have, prepare a speech on the absorbing question, the currency. It was printed at a printing office with which I was for many years connected. It was printed in confidence. Various circumstances postponed the delivery of the speech from the month of December, when I expected to deliver it, till the 10th of February. Meanwhile, I ascertained that Mr. Tarbox had a copy of it in his possession, and that he had offered it for publication to some news paper man. How it came into his possession I have never been able to know. I have surmised. I assert that it was then, that it was in his possession for weeks. I have never recognized the gentleman since. I will take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution for printing certain evidence.

Mr. Tarbox rose, and the speaker pro tem asked Blaine whether he yielded the floor to Tarbox. Mr. Blaine—I will hear what he has to say. Tarbox—I understand the gentleman from Maine to intimate that I offered a printed speech, purporting to be his, to some newspaper. Blaine—I had heard it. Tarbox—it is not true. Blaine—the gentleman stated a while ago that it was not true that he had a copy. Tarbox—I made no such statement. Blaine then proposed to retain the floor on his motion to reconsider the vote for printing of the testimony, but the speaker pro tem ruled that he could not hold the floor for that purpose.

The house then resumed the Geneva award bill, and was addressed by McCrary.

Recess was then taken till evening, when but two or three members were present.

OMAHA, June 8.—A dispatch received at the department headquarters, this morning, dated Fort Laramie, the 7th, says an Indian courier from Red Cloud, brings this report: Just before he left an Indian arrived from the mouth of Tongue River, found there 1,273 lodges under Sitting Bull, and Crazy Horse, and others were on the way to Powder River to fight Crook. On his return he met the same band that the Indian saw May 17th. They told him they met Custar's troops and had fought them all day and many were killed on both sides. No result reported. This occurred about eight days ago.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, June 8.—Advices received here, to-day, from Julesburg, Col., state that bands of Sioux Indians raided on the herds of George Koelein, of this city, and killed three of them. Fourteen men have gone in pursuit.

THE First M. E. Church will give a grand excursion to Springfield on Tuesday or Wednesday, June 24th or 25th. This will be a splendid opportunity for those desiring to visit Springfield and its various points of interest. The proceeds will be given to the benevolent and charitable institutions.

GRAND EXCURSION!

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The Daily Republican.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:

Friday Evening, June 9.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN will be delivered
at subscribers in any part of the city, at
Twenty Cents per copy.Local Notices will be inserted at Ten Cents
per line for the first insertion, and five cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. Rates
for time advertisement will be furnished
upon application at the office.

TO DAIRY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions to the DAILY REPUBLICAN
will be collected every Saturday, unless otherwise ordered.
Advertisers will be obliged to our sub-
scribers would inform the carrier at what
particular place they desire their papers to
be left.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce MARY
FORSTER as a candidate for one in, subject
to the decision of the republican coun-
ciliation.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

Fresh strawberries received at Im-
boden's every day.A full line of vegetables, at Nied-
myer's.Go to Newell & Hammer's for fresh
lemons and oranges.Downing's hack is always on time
for the train.Taylor's hack meets all trains by
day or night.Nice cherries and other fresh fruits,
at Billy Niemeyer's.Everybody is invited to take tea at
the Western Tea Store.Clocks, watches and jewelry, cheap-
er than the cheapest, at H. Post's.Get your flags ready for the coming
4th of July.Get out that life, and brush the dust
from that old drum, and prepare to
make melody for the soldier boys on the
glorious Fourth.

On motion adjourned.

JOHN ULLMAN, Pres't P. T.

E. A. GASTMAN, Clerk.

Our Public Library.—The public
library is crowded nightly with the nu-
merous patrons who regularly avail
themselves of its privileges. Our library
and its excellent reading room have be-
come permanent and popular institutions
of the city which give us a name and
reputation of which we may well feel
proud. There are many of our citizens
who have become such regular and fa-
miliar attendants at the reading room
that it would be a severe blow to them
to be deprived of the privilege of drop-
ping in there each evening for the luxury
of an hour or two of good reading, and
we frequently notice strangers there
who are temporarily stopping in the
city and hear them speak in high praise
of the fine assortment of books on the
shelves and the attractive assortment of
papers, periodicals, and magazines on
the tables. The board of directors con-
template making an addition of new
books at no distant day.The grand outpouring of cloud juice
last night was worth a fortune to Macon
county farmers; it put the ground in fine
condition, and corn can now be culti-
vated to much better advantage than be-
fore. The clods are broken, and vegetation
generally will take a new start.—
The rain seems to have been quite gen-
eral over this section of country.Operatic.—Payson's (formerly Red-
path's) English Opera will give two even-
ings to Decatur, June 16th and 17th. On
the first evening will be presented Gounod's
new and beautiful opera, the "Love Test,"
followed by the comic opera, "Vertigo;" and
on the second evening, the charming opera of "Martha."
will be produced. The opera house itself
will have on its new dress by that time,
and we shall expect to see a crowded
house on both evenings.Owing to the fact that so many peo-
ple are building houses for themselves,
who have heretofore rented, there are
more unoccupied dwellings in the city
than were ever known before. The ten-
dency of this will be to bring down
the rates of rent on dwellings, and those
who have houses to rent will be obliged
to keep them in good repair in order to
rent them at all.Minecky & Dodson are still carry-
ing joy and gladness to the people ofDecatur, by giving them goods at their
own price. Auction and private sales
are going on all the time, both day and
evening. Everybody should avail them-
selves of the low prices which rule at
this store.A full line of shelf hardware may
always be found at R. C. Crocker's,
together with iron, steel, edge tools, car-
penter's outfit, and farming utensils.—
Also, one of the best assortments of
stoves and tinware ever offered in this
store.A Pleasant Picnic Party.—A party of
young people from the city went out to
Rock's Bridge yesterday for a picnic.—
They enjoyed the day hugely, notwithstanding
the shower, from which they
protected themselves by getting under
the bridge. There were something more
than a dozen couples in the party.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Jason Rogers, Esq., and Hon. J. A.

Race, of Marion, called at our office this

morning.

EXCURSION TO KANSAS.

Go to the Neosho Valley,

The garden spot of the West, and see

for yourself the growing and matured

crops on farms adjoining equally good

lands that can be had at from \$2 to \$6

per acre, on long time. A party will

leave Decatur at noon, on the 26th of

this month, for Emporia, in Lyon coun-

ty, Kansas, accompanied by H. B. Dur-

fee, who has been over a considerable

portion of the lands of the Missouri,

Kansas & Texas R. R. Co.

We have arranged for the lowest ex-
tension rates for all who may wish to go—only \$2.00

for the round trip to Emporia, and in

some proportion for any point in the

Neosho Valley. To purchasers of the

M. K. & T. lands the fare over their

road will be returned.

It is to be hoped that the adjourned

meeting will be fully attended.

No One Need go Hungry when they

can get groceries of all kinds so cheap

as E. B. Pratt's, No. 37 North Church

street. Fresh Meat, Milk, Butter,

Bread, Eggs, Fruits and Vegetables con-

stantly on hand. June 9 d&w3w

READ! READ! READ!

Times are hard, and everybody is

trying to save money. By calling on S.

Einstein, when buying your dry goods,

you can save money. He is selling ev-
erything in his line very cheap.

Another fellow by the same name was

picked up by officer Wilkinson last

night and lodged in the calaboose until

this morning, when he was taken before

Justice Albert and served up with the

usual three dollars and costs. The offi-

cer learned from the man that he had a

team in town, but he declined to dis-

close its whereabouts. It was finally

found by Mr. Wilkinson, hitched at the

side of the square; and was placed in

Caldwell's stable for safe keeping.

Police Record.—Yesterday afternoon

Officer Tucker found a fellow from the

country who had "loved not wisely but

too well" the extract of corn. In the

kindness of his heart, the officer put the

fellow upon the train for the purpose of

sending him home, but being desirous of

seeing a little more of the city, he

wouldn't "stay put," and insisted upon

getting off the train; whereupon the

officer marched him down to Hofacker's,

where he "dreamed the happy hours

away."

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Building and Loan Association Stock

bought and sold by

MILTON JOHNSON,

At Millikin & Co.'s Bank.

May 11-dead2m

CANDIDATES FOR THE HIGH
SCHOOL.

The following proceedings of the

Board of Education indicate who have

been advanced from the ward to the

high school:

CALLED MEETING.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

DECATUR, ILL., June 8, 1876.

Present, Messrs. Ulrich, Johns and

Clerk.

Superintendent reported the averages

obtained by a class of eighty-three pu-

pils who were examined on the 5th and

6th inst., for admission to the high school.

Orderd, 1st, That all pupils who have

obtained an average of 75 or above be

admitted conditionally.

The following pupils are admitted un-

der the first order:

Anna Brown, Effie Seibul, Annie B.

Haworth, Laura Einstein, Celia A.

Rogers, Oka Calvin, Ida Longbom, Adele

Schallbarger, Reba Shockley, Edith

Henrikson, Salina McRoberts, Dick

Crow, Annie Moffit, Nellie Sollars,

Rennie Leforge, Edwin Kuney, James

Carter, Walter Kennedy, Fred Harp-

strite, Flattie Hardy, Eddie Priest, Henry

